

NEW SUBSPECIES OF CERAMBYCIDAE
MOSTLY FROM SOUTHWESTERN UNITED STATES

By E. GORTON LINSLEY¹

Tragidion armatum brevipenne Linsley, new subspecies

Form smaller and shorter than *T. armatum armatum*; antennae about as long as body in male, about three fourths as long as body in female; elytra short, exposing last abdominal tergite. Length, 18-20 mm.

Holotype male and allotype female from Daggett, San Bernardino Co., California, April 28, 1937 (T. Aitken) (California Academy of Sciences, Entomology). Paratypes from the same series in the collections of the California Academy of Sciences, the California Insect Survey (University of California, Berkeley) and the American Museum of Natural History.

This subspecies occurs on the Mojave Desert and lives at the expense of the Joshua Tree (*Yucca brevifolia*). It is distinguished by the short antennae and abbreviated elytra.

Batyle ignicollis australis Linsley, new subspecies

Form as in *B. ignicollis ignicollis*; pronotal pubescence very long and dense; elytral pubescence dense, nearly as long as that of pronotum, erect over basal half, suberect posteriorly. Length, 8.5-12 mm.

Holotype male, allotype female and two paratypes from Mobile, Alabama, May 20, 1917 (L. S. Slevin collection, Calif. Acad. Sci., Ent.). Additional material is at hand from various localities in Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi.

This form differs from both *B. ignicollis ignicollis* (Say) and *B. ignicollis oblonga* Casey by having distinctly longer and more erect pubescence.

Batyle suturalis infuscatus Linsley, new subspecies

Form slender; integument black, shining, without any bright red coloration, pronotum and abdomen sometimes piceous or brownish, elytra sometimes longitudinal streaked with brown, anterior and intermediate tibiae, and tarsi sometimes piceous or brownish pubescence black; elytral punctation denser, shallower; thoracic sterna rather densely pubescent. Length, 6-8.5 mm.

Holotype male, allotype female, and ten paratypes, male and female, from Paonia, Delta Co., Colorado, June 13-14, 1926 (E. C. Van Dyke) (California Acad. Sciences).

This subspecies is smaller and more shallowly and densely punctate than *B. suturalis pearsalli* (Bland) and appears to express the extreme in development of melanism in the *B. suturalis* complex. However, the coloration appears to have been derived from that of *pearsalii* by addi-

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tion of black pigment, just as that of *B. suturale remota* Casey appears to have been derived by reduction of black pigment.

Batyle suturalis melanicollis Linsley, new subspecies

Form robust; integument black, shining, abdomen and basal two thirds of elytra pale reddish-orange; pubescence black; elytra coarsely, sparsely punctate. Length, 6-8 mm.

Holotype male, allotype female and twelve paratypes, male and female, from 8 miles E. of Hueco, Hudspeth Co., Texas, July 9, 1950 (Ray F. Smith) (Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.). Additional material has been examined from 15 mi. E. of El Paso, Texas, June 22, 1942 (E. C. Van Dyke) (Calif. Acad. Sci., Ent.) and Gallego, Chihuahua, August 6, 1954 (M. Cazier, W. Gertsch, G. Bradt) (Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.).

The thirty-one examples of this form available for study are remarkably constant and have the aspect of a species distinct from *B. suturalis*. However, the elytral pattern is that of *B. suturalis rutilans*, and it appears to me to be a melanic form derived from that type.

Tylosis puncticollis arizonicus Linsley, new subspecies

Tylosis puncticollis, Schaeffer (not Bates, 1885), 1908, Bull. Brooklyn Inst. Arts Sci., vol. 1, pp. 162, 340.

Form of *T. puncticollis puncticollis*; elytra with a common basal dark area which reaches anterior margin and envelopes scutellum, median dark areas obliquely oval, separated anteriorly, contiguous or joining behind, distinctly separated from common subapical dark area, the latter not touching or enveloping apex; antennae of male exceeding elytral apices by but two or three segments. Length, 9-12 mm.

Holotype male, allotype female, and paratypes from Palmerlee, Arizona, July 10 (H. A. Wenzel) (Calif. Acad. Sci., Ent.). Additional paratypes from 10 mi. E. of Sonoita, Arizona, August 10, 1940 (E. S. Ross) and Chiricahua Mts., Arizona, August and September (D. K. Duncan) (Calif. Acad. Sci., Ent.).

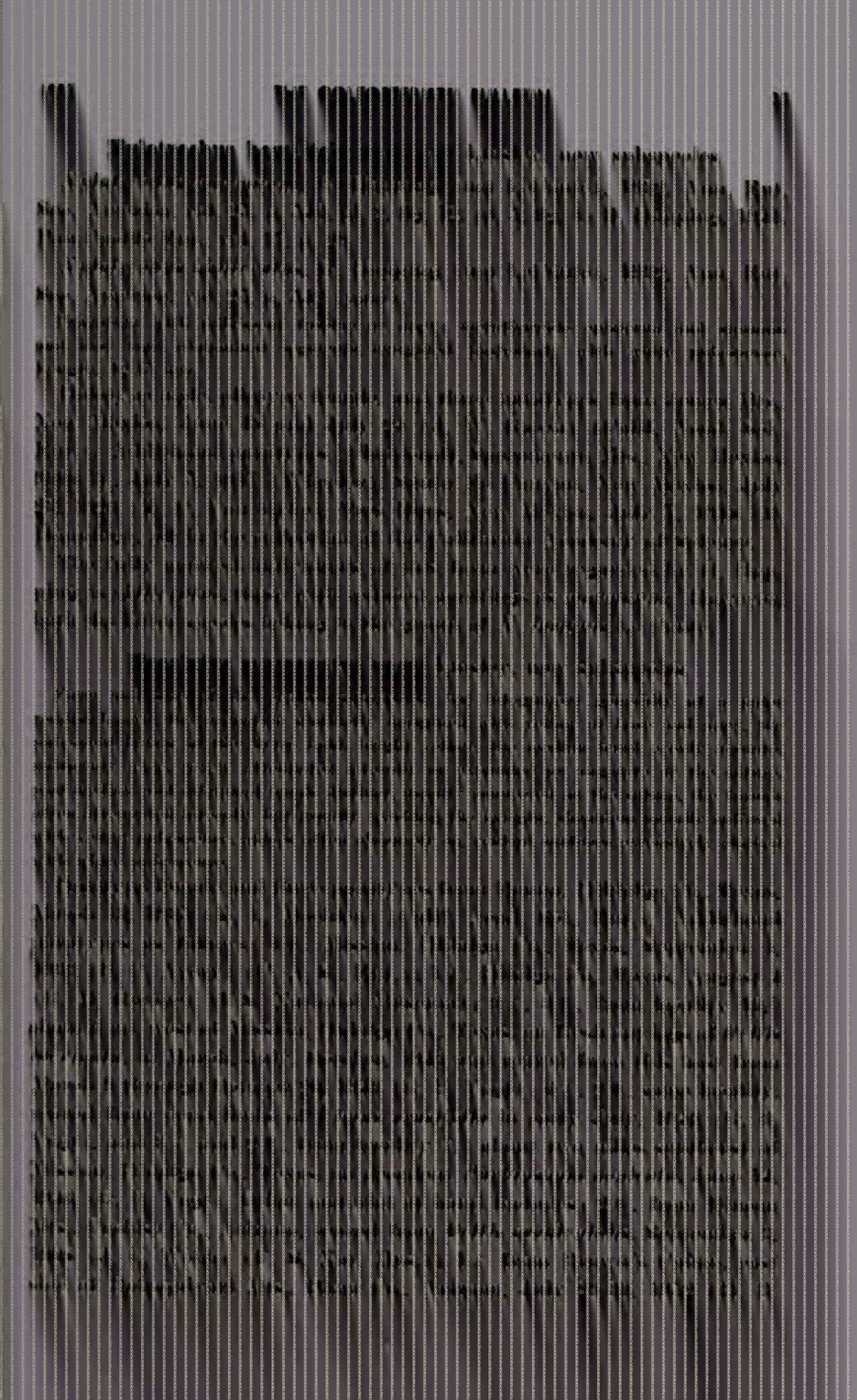
This subspecies may be distinguished from the Mexican *T. puncticollis puncticollis* Bates by the short antennae and separated posterior black spot of the elytra.

Tylosis puncticollis hilaris Linsley, new subspecies

Form of *T. puncticollis puncticollis*; elytra without a common basal dark area, median dark spots narrow, oblique, converging but rarely reaching suture, posterior common dark area reaching apex; antennae of male exceeding elytra by four or five segments. Length, 6-14 mm.

Holotype male, allotype female and 44 paratypes, male and female, from Oaxaca, Oaxaca, Mexico, elev. 5000 ft., July 20, 1937 (M. A. Embury) (Calif. Acad. Sci., Ent.).

This subspecies, because of the narrow, oblique elytral markings, has the aspect of a distinct species.



Leech and J. W. Greene) (C.A.S., Ent.); 1 ♂. Davis Mts., Texas (C.A.S., Ent.); 1 ♂, Devil's River, Vel Verde Co., Texas, May 3, 1907 (E. A. Schwarz) (U.S. Nat. Mus.); 1 ♂, Brownsville, Cameron Co., Texas, June, 1899 (H. F. Wickham) (U. S. Nat. Mus.); 2 ♂, Nuevo Leon, Mexico (Barrett) (Fenyès coll., C.A.S., Ent.); and 1 ♂, 1 ♀, intercepted from Mexico in plant quarantine inspections at Laredo, Texas, March 29, 1938 and May 26, 1943 (U.S. Nat. Mus.).

This subspecies apparently occurs near the southern boundary of the United States from the Baboquivari and Rincon Mts. of Arizona to the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas and adjacent areas in northern Mexico (at least in Nuevo Leon). It appears to be associated with *Celtis*, *Ulmus crassifolia* and *Parkinsonia*, the typical northern subspecies primarily with hickory and pecan. The influence of the color pattern of this form is observable in samples from San Antonio and Victoria, Texas and a specimen from the latter locality was taken on *Celtis* (the remainder lack host data). North of these areas (Comal, Caldwell, Travis, Milan, Hamilton and Brown counties) in central Texas, the pattern blends into that of the typical form and in material available from northern Texas (Dallas, Collin and Montague counties) the influence is no longer evident. In the collection of the U. S. National Museum there is a male marked like the typical subspecies from La Grange, Fayette Co., Texas, November 17, recorded as "living in *Celtis*," a female from Plano, Collin Co., Texas, November, taken "at roots of persimmon."

This subspecies is named for George B. Vogt, who not only first recorded precise host data concerning it but also kindly selected for me the Texan material in the collection of the United States National Museum and made it available for study.

*For details see: Vogt, G. B. 1949, Pan-Pacific Ent., vol. 25, pp. 137-144.